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ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,306.

二十月八年五十一百九千五百

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915

卯乙亥年四月廿一

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THE "WAR BABY" BUBBLE.

Bishop of London and Women  
Patrols.

The press-taken cry of "war babies" has turned out to be a large bubble which has now burst," said the Bishop of London, at the first meeting of the National Union of Women Workers at the Mansion House recently on the work of women patrols.

The Bishop said he repudiated with nothing less than righteous indignation any statement that our men in training had behaved themselves badly. During the whole of the war there had not, he believed, been one crime in the battalions of the London Rifle Brigade, and that was not a special or model brigade or different from any other. He also repudiated the idea that women had not risen to the work which had occurred through the war.

Men, women, and girls on the whole had behaved well, but there were some young, tidy, and rather foolish girls excited by the sight of a man in khaki because they had never seen so much before. Some of them left their homes, finding something in the nature of a scandal in the great change throughout England. It was not a case for the police or for the military authorities, except in the very worst instances, and women patrols were set up. They educated women with tact and a sense of humour for the work—not to go to the girls with long faces, but to make friends with them. They wanted the refined women, with judgment, tact, and sympathy. They must have some counter-attraction to the larking about with soldiers. They did not want anyone to condemn these thoughts, silly girls, but someone to interest them and turn their sympathies and energies into proper channels.

WAVE OF EXALTATION.

Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, said that on the declaration of war a great wave of patriotic feeling and of exaltation of mind surged through this country. This wave reached the women of the country, and it might be some who under the abnormal conditions might be induced to ignore the ordinary rules of conduct. The officers of the Women Workers' Union, realising that danger, did what they could. He knew that the military and civil authorities were well satisfied, and were grateful for the help that had been given them in suppressing unseemly conduct. He hoped that this work would not cease when the war ended, because the need for it would always continue. The police in London repaid very favourably on the work done, and welcomed the presence of the workers.

Mrs. Creighton, chairman of the union, said the patrols numbered in England 2,014, and in Scotland there were some hundred. In London there were 250. They wanted a very much larger number. They owed a great deal to the help of Sir Edward Henry, and another friend of the union was the Home Office. They had been assisted by Lord Kitchener, for through him the commanding officers were circularised and told that the War Minister had heard and approved of the work of the union.

Referring to the excitement among young girls, Mr. Creighton asked the audience whether some of them had not felt excited when they themselves learnt self-control through their conventional and social life, but what had they done to give the girls the self-control that they needed? "People are sure to spread the 'war babies' scare, but it is not a bubble exploded as that one did." The scare was absolutely no foundation for the sensational outcry.

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real rich red blood—and  
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METABOLIZED  
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 2nd of August to SATURDAY the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN  
ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) OR  
ORDINANCE 1914.

AND  
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER  
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ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE  
MEANING OF THE SAID  
ORDINANCE.

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Hongkong, July 15, 1915.

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11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.50 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.50 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.  
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(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)On view from Friday afternoon.  
Terms.—As usual.HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1915. 684

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.

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Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered  
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Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking  
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One large 4-fold Blackwood Screen  
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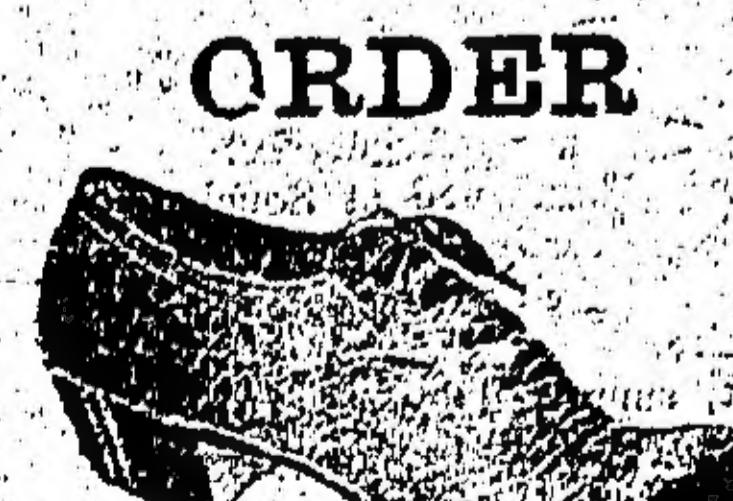
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## A GREAT WHEAT DEAL.

3,000,000 TONS FROM INDIA FOR BRITAIN.

A Bold Experiment.

St. Nihal Singh recently contributed the following article to The Observer:

I fear that not many persons in or outside of London have connected India, in their minds, with the fall in the price of bread. Yet the service that the great Dependency has performed in shipping wheat to this country by the million tons deserves to be warmly appreciated by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom.

By making available to Britain large consignments of wheat which, at the most conservative estimate, are likely to exceed 2,000,000 tons in the aggregate, India has foiled the machinations of American speculators who were taking advantage of the necessity of the Allies and bleeding them. Though millions of tons of Russian wheat still lie locked up in the ports round about the Black Sea, though the American harvest is not yet on the market, and though the wheat kings of Chicago have been straining every nerve to keep the world price of wheat at an exorbitant level, the arrival of successive consignments of Indian wheat is steadily pulling down the rate.

This marvellous result has been India's population depend upon, wheat, and not rice, for their sustenance. But this year nature has been very kind to India, and she has reaped a bumper crop. Some six million acres which last year were under cotton and other crops were sown to wheat, making a total of over thirty-two million acres under wheat this year. No wonder that the surplus, that India can spare to feed Britain without all suffering herself, is expected to exceed two million tons.

Second, the Government has promised to look upon any surplus revenue that it may obtain through its operations in wheat as a sum earmarked for the development of agriculture. This means that if the cultivator has not reaped as full an immediate monetary advantage as he might have done out of the abnormal situation created by the war, the benefit derived by the Government is to be returned to him in the shape of a subsidy to be used for his advantage.

Third, the Government, by employing as its agents the firms which ordinarily export wheat, has not dislocated their business. From the point of view of the Socialist, this is, of course, not ideal. Many Indians have also objected because the agents thus employed were not their own countrymen. It, however, the Government had, not resorted to this method it would not have been able to benefit from the experience which these commercial houses were able to place at its disposal, and it would have had to bear the brunt of the opposition that they would have offered.

Last, but not least, the Government, by ensuring a large supply of wheat to this country at most critical time, has rendered a great service to the Empire. It says much for the loyalty of Indians to the King-Emperor that not a dissenting voice has been raised against the Government's policy of exporting India's surplus wheat to the United Kingdom, and that Indians of all creeds and races have helped to make the scheme a success.

## RIVER TRIPS FOR WOUNDED.

Every Fine Day till End of September.

The first of the river trips which the Port of London Authority have arranged for the wounded soldiers in the London hospitals took place on June 29, when 50 men from the King George Military Hospital in Waterloo-road embarked at Temple Pier on the P.L.A. steamer Conservator for an outing to Gravesend and back.

Considering the question from the purely Indian point of view, the action of the Government has proved a great boon. Indians have been able to buy wheat at an exceptionally low figure, considerably that the war is going on.

INCREDIBLE PROFIT.

Looking at the matter from the point of view of the Government of India, it is now assured a very substantial profit out of its wheat corner. The gain in the aggregate will be several millions of sterling. The exact amount cannot, of course, be stated, but some idea of it can be formed from a study of the price that the Government has been paying for the wheat in India, plus the expenses incurred for shipping it to Britain and comparing it with the price that has been obtained for it in this country. The price paid for the wheat in India was bought for the early shipments averaged, I think, a little more than thirty-one shillings a quarter. The commissions paid in India, and in this country, shipping, insurance and other charges added about twenty shillings to the quarter. In other words, the wheat delivered in this country is costing the Government of India about fifty shillings a quarter. The price that the early shipments realised on the Baltic Exchange ranged round about sixty-five shillings a quarter. The recent shipments that have arrived here have fetched much lower prices, but it must be remembered that the price paid for the wheat in India has also decreased. Even now, the margin between the amount realised and the out-of-pocket expenses leaves a handsome profit to the Government.

A GOOD HARVEST.

In working out the scheme the Government of India has shown wisdom in many directions. First of all, it has exported only India's surplus wheat, and thus has not deprived the Indian consumer of his "staff of life." I may remark, incidentally, that, in spite of the erroneous opinion in this country to the contrary, a considerable portion of

the wheat

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Balsam. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Stores keepers.



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DIARRAEE, DYSENTERY, and CHLORODYNE.

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COMBINED COLOURED  
TYphoon Map & Guide.

REVISED AND UP TO DATE

Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons  
during the last twenty years.

Explains day and night typhoon signals.

Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.

Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPE FOR HANGING

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Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915. 611



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## DETAILS OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 10.  
A Petrograd message states: "When the Russian troops marched out of Warsaw the inhabitants shouted 'Congo back,' and the soldiers answered 'Never fear; we shall return, en route to Berlin.' Great guns of ten were installed at all the halting places, and restaurants, food-shops, and tobacconists depleted the contents of their premises and distributed them to the soldiers. There was much handshaking and cheering."

## REAR-GUARD FIGHTING.

The heaviest rear-guard fighting is now north and south of the Warsaw-Vilna Railway. A few days ago the Germans on the Narew were trying to cut the railway at Malkin, fifty miles from Warsaw. They are now advancing further north, trying to push from the Lomza-Lublin line to intercept the Russians on the railway at Bielskostek, 130 miles from Warsaw.

Further south the Russians from Lvov and Lublin are taking prisoners in incessant rear-guard actions, parrying the enemy's attempt to penetrate to Lukow on the Warsaw-Brest railway, and thus advance on the great Brest fortress by a route north-west of the Wladawa marshes.

## RUSSIAN GUNS CREATE MAYOC.

The severest punishment hitherto meted out to the Germans has been that inflicted on the assailants of Ossowiec and Kowno fortresses. Prisoners taken at Kowno describe the Germans as having suffered havoc from the Russian guns. They are destitute of food and provisions and are so exhausted that they can scarcely move; they even refuse food, desirous to be allowed to sleep. A corporal said: "Every day we were rushed to the front and never allowed to rest. The soldiers only long for peace."

## THE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

The Russian resistance in the triangle between the Vistula, the Narew and the western Bug was such that the Germans for twenty-two days were unable to cover more than a mile a day.

They are still unable to pierce the wall, separating them from the main force retreating towards the Brestovitsky line. The dogged valour of the Russian infantry on the Narew has been especially successful in helping the entire Russian army to occupy new positions without loss, whereas the Germans, especially at Kowno, suffered almost disaster.

## GERMAN PRISONERS.

Two thousand prisoners arrived at Vilna on the 8th inst. They complain that the Russians remain in such force that none of the Russian reserves have yet been in action, while the Germans cannot contemplate sending any of their fourteen corps westward.

## RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

Some observers at Petrograd argue that the Germans are continuing to seize available land in Poland as an offset to the loss of their colonies, intending to use it as a counter in the final settlement.

Other observers at Petrograd point out that the Russian communiques show that the Russians are perfectly able to maintain positions when required. Nothing is heard of a shortage of munitions on these occasions. They declare that the Germans will only succeed in advancing where it suits the Russians to yield. They contend that this is only additional proof of co-operation with the Allies, showing the Russians steady retirement to be so costly to the Germans that it is part of a concerted plan. They state that the Western Allies have thus had four months in which to complete their preparations and all Russia is now united in strenuous efforts to be ready for the final terrible stage of the moment the Western Allies initiate it.

## KOYNOW'S MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE.

LONDON, August 11.  
Details of the assault on Koynow, says a telegram from Petrograd, show that the enemy opened a bombardment with guns of all calibres up to 16-inch after midnight on the 7th inst. The hurricane of fire lasted for two hours, the Russian batteries replying vigorously. Flaming columns at three o'clock in the morning advanced to the assault in close formation, and were met by a concentrated artillery and rifle fire and explosions of hand-mines while repeated Russian counter-attacks finally threw back the Germans with enormous loss along the whole line.

By five o'clock the Germans had assembled in the neighbouring ravines to prepare for a fresh assault. Their guns re-opened a hurricane bombardment at noon, throwing an unceasing hail of projectiles all day. But the Russian infantry doggedly maintained their positions. Enemy columns at nightfall again rushed to the assault, which lasted for two hours. The enemy succeeded in taking part of our advanced trenches, which artillery had wrecked, but Russian reserves again ejected the enemy, who only retained the works near the village of Piple, which was won at the cost of enormous efforts and losses.

## GERMANS OCCUPY LOMZA.

LONDON, August 10.  
A Berlin telegram states that troops of the army of General Scholz have occupied Lomza.

## INEFFECTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, August 11.  
The enemy, after fighting on Sunday night and on Monday in the district of Dvinsk, Schonberg and Vilkomir, retreated before Russian pressure, abandoning a hundred prisoners and much material.

Desperate fighting continues on the Narew front on the Lomza and Ostrow roads.

Russian artillery repulsed a German offensive movement against Novogorod. Along the left of the Vistula the enemy attacks in the directions of Lublin, Lukow and Vlodava were repulsed.

## BAVARIANS IN WARSAW.

LONDON, August 11.  
Polish refugees from Warsaw say that the Bavarians now mainly occupy the city. The veteran Prince Leopold looks well, despite the fatigues of the campaign. The Bavarians are striving hard to make friends with the inhabitants. The tides are full and the tramways are running as usual.

The majority of the German troops undoubtedly believe that the capture of Warsaw has brought peace, within sight. They are tired, and eager to return to their homes.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 11.  
German anxiety regarding finances is indicated in a semi-official Note in the German papers on the 9th inst., declaring that there had been too much speculation in Germany, and that private capitalists and financiers should concentrate on the Empire's vital interests and not direct money to other channels until the Third War Loan has been squared.

## A FALSE RUMOUR.

LONDON, August 11.  
It is now officially stated that a report which had gained currency in Genoa that the Queen of the Netherlands had written a letter to the Pope in connection with the restoration of peace is completely unfounded.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## GRATIFYING PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, August 10.  
General Sir Ian Hamilton reports fighting during the last few days, resulting in substantial progress.

He states that in the southern zone 200 yards were gained on a front of 300 yards eastward of the Krithia road, and held despite determined counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss.

Repeated attacks elsewhere were defeated.

The General pays a tribute to the wholehearted co-operation of the French.

## TURKISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 10.  
A Turkish communiqué, says an Amsterdam telegram, contains the important statement that the Allies on the night of the 7th-8th inst. under the protection of the Fleet landed a force at Karashali, at the head of the Gulf of Sars, on the mainland, on the road from Enos to the Bular Line.

The communiqué also reports two other fresh landings of Allied troops near the "Anzac" zone.

## TURKS THREATENED FROM THE REAR.

LATER.  
Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch is most gratifying, as Sari Bair is a dominating mountain, 571 feet high, commanding the whole Peninsula, including Narrows. The success also threatens the Turkish Army in the southern zone from the rear.

The attack of the Australasians began at night under cover of a search-light from a destroyer. Simultaneously a fresh landing was effected elsewhere. Considerable progress was made.

Scattered on the battlefield were found quantities of Turkish rifles, ammunition, and equipment.

Sir Ian Hamilton says that the French Corps' several attacks proved of the greatest assistance.

## PREMATURE ELATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 10.  
The German papers are now busy correcting the public view that the occupation of Warsaw meant the end of the war. Thus the *Fossicks Zeitung* warns the Germans not to deceive themselves by thinking that the capture of Warsaw is anything but the removal of the first difficulties with which the enemy's army has surrounded itself. Peace is still far distant.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN AGITATORS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

LONDON, August 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs that several thousand Italians, armed with clubs and bottles, and waving the Italian and American flags, stormed a meeting of Austrian and German agitators and pummelled the audience. The meeting was part of a programme arranged by German sympathisers to persuade Italian reservists not to return to Italy. Finally the police broke up the meeting.

## AMERICAN EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.  
The American reply to the recent Austrian Note, says a Washington telegram, rejects the contention that the export from America of munitions to the Allies is inconsistent with neutrality.

## GENERAL VON BISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 10.  
General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, has arrived in Berlin. It is understood that General von Bissing has resigned, the Governor-Generalship of Belgium, finding his post disagreeable and onerous.

## THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

## "BIGGEST NAVAL ENCOUNTER OF THE WAR."

LONDON, August 10.  
The Baltic on Sunday, says a Petrograd telegram, saw the biggest naval encounter of the war, when two German divisions of vessels of the line, with cruisers and swarms of torpedo craft, swooped towards the Gulf of Riga.

The battle raged a hundred kilometres from the port of Riga for the passage between the island of Osel and Courland. Its intensity may be gauged from the fact that the Germans repeatedly attacked but were foiled by the skill and gallantry of the Russian seamen. The attempt to force the passage proved, in the words of a Russian Official Note, "no easy operation."

The German fleet was faced not only by a formidable Russian mine barrier but also by the Russian fleet. Nothing could have been more disconcerting in the difficult task of dealing with mines and Russian marksmanship than the overhastful raid by seaplanes, daringly and successfully carried out.

The Russian defences remained firm and the Russians won a brilliant victory against heavy odds. Competent circles say that the Russians did not lose a single vessel.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, August 11.  
The official account, published in Berlin, of the battle says it was only a reconnaissance for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Russian mines. It admits that two mine-sweepers were lost.

## GERMAN HOSTAGE-HOLDING IN WARSAW.

LONDON, August 11.  
Prince Leopold of Bavaria has issued a proclamation in Warsaw, in which he declares: "The Germans only wage war with hostile troops, not against peaceful citizens. Peace and order shall be preserved and your rights protected. I expect Warsaw's citizens to undertake that they will commit no hostile action, and trust in the German sense of justice; but as it is known that the enemy is prepared for attacks against Warsaw, the leaders and most prominent citizens will be taken as hostages. With you inhabitants it rests to protect the lives of your fellow-citizens."

The proclamation further demands that citizens report any knowledge of such attacks. The penalty for negligence is death.

## TURKS FLEEING IN DISORDER IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, August 11.  
A Petrograd communiqué mentions that Turkish attacks along the whole front in the Caucasus on Sunday were repulsed. There was a desperate fight for the possession of the Mervene Pass, whence the Turks were driven, fleeing in disorder.

The Russians, in the direction of the Upper Euphrates, after capturing a number of positions, are now pursuing the enemy, and have already captured two guns, a camel-caravan, numerous prisoners and much material.

## ZEPPELIN ATTACK ON RED CROSS.

LONDON, August 11.  
A Petrograd telegram says that two Zeppelins attacked two Russian Red Cross trains on Saturday, killing and injuring a great many of the wounded and the attendants.

## THE FRENCH AIR RAID ON SAARBRUCKEN.

LONDON, August 11.  
Four aeroplanes did not return from the French air raid on Saarbrucken. One landed in Switzerland.

It is officially announced in Berlin that eight were killed and two wounded in the raid.

## BY TELEGRAPH. CALICURA.

## Rower's Service to the China Mail.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.  
The death is recorded of the novelist Richard Marsh.

## SPORTING.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

## Positions of the Teams.

The positions of the teams in the Hongkong Tennis League, which is completed except for one match, is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon 'A'	9	9	0
H. K. C. O.	9	8	1
University	9	7	2
Chinese R. C.	9	6	1
Kowloon 'B'	9	4	5
Club de Recreio	9	4	5
Y.M.C.A.	8	3	5
Olympic	8	2	4
Wing-wan	3	1	2
Civil Service	3	0	0

## LAWN TENNIS.

Kowloon "A" team, as winners of the Hongkong Tennis League, will play a team representing "The Rest" on Saturday at 4:30 p.m., after which Mr. Forsyth has kindly promised to present the shield and prizes won by the members in the recent club. The Kowloon C.C. will be "at home" to their friends.

THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

## AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, submitted the following report on the West River Floods to the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Rose, Secretary for Chinese Affairs:

I have the honour to report that I left for Canton on July 24th, to investigate the conditions of Flood Relief, and returned to Hongkong on August 1st.

Firstly, I found that there always seems a phase which are, successively, Immediate Relief (the first), Autumn Barricades (tsau lan) and Winter Embankment (tsau lung kei).

So far this year attention has been confined to Immediate Relief. The Tung Wa Hospital has despatched over 3 million catties of rice, and its 3 centres at Canton, Shiu Hing, and Sam Shui, with a branch under the latter up the North River at Taing Yen, have done excellent work in conjunction with the Canton Relief Societies.

Nearly half a million catties of Tung Wa Hospital rice were taken over by the Standard Oil Co. who kindly undertook to see to their distribution. The United States Navy, the British American Tobacco Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have also given generous assistance.

Supplies of rice have been given by the Tung Wa Hospital to various missionary bodies who have worked nobly for the relief of sufferers.

In company with Mr. Tung Yen Chau, who has been in charge of the Shiu Hing centre, I spent ten days up the West River investigating the conditions in the important districts of Ko Yiu, Ko Ming and Hok Shui, and a special care was taken to see that the more remote places received due attention.

The outstanding features of distress are the breaches in the embankments and the ruined houses. The loss of life up the West River, apart from the destruction of a village at the foot of the ancient pagoda in the Eastern Suburbs of Shiu Hing City, has apparently not been great. That village, however, is said to have lost 2,000 persons who had no time to escape from the water rushing through the sudden breach.

In certain places a small percentage of the rice crop was harvested in time, and I am told that up the North River some backward crops have actually survived the flood. Last year the first crop was a total failure in the affected districts. But the damage to embankments seems to be even worse than last year and forces our attention to the 2nd and 3rd of the measures mentioned.

As a result of the combined efforts of relief bodies, Immediate Relief is now no longer necessary. It gives place to the second phase, the construction of Autumn Barricades. These are temporary banks built in a curve across the mouth of a breach and their object is to enable the second rice crop to be planted. They are things to be done at once, and finished within a month if the second crop is to have a chance.

In the district which I visited it was admitted that the need is not now for relief but for help in building these Autumn Barricades.

On August 6th at a general meeting of relief bodies in the Canton Headquarters it was estimated that at least \$300,000 will be needed under this head, and Mr. Lei Yau Tsun, the capable director of Tung Wa Hospital, relief measures in Canton, together with his colleagues, undertook provisionally to help with \$100,000, the remaining two-thirds being supplied by Canton relief societies. This has since been confirmed by Hongkong Comptroller of Payments, who has been asked to find the labourers and has a double end will be served of continued relief and necessary public work.

It is early yet to talk about the third phase, Winter Embankment Repairs. These are a more formidable affair than Autumn Barricades, and it is absolutely necessary to deal with them thoroughly. Last year, it will be remembered, Hongkong spent \$235,500 paid by Mr. Tung Yen Chau and myself in instalments of subsoil direct to many different embankments. This year shows that the bulk of our work is not in vain. Although breaches that we helped to mend have given again it is estimated that seventy to eighty per cent. of the work has held good, which is satisfactory. Still, a bank is not stronger than its weakest section, and many new breaches have occurred since then; nothing is certain at the moment.

It is to be hoped that we shall have funds left for this year of the work, which again serves a second purpose of giving plenty of employment throughout the winter.</

## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS	MALTA	W.E.M.	See Special of Call. (Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.) 14th Aug.
SHANGHAI	NOVARA	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE & NOME	NOVARA	16th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE & NOME	NOVARA	26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	NOVARA	27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. A. REWETT, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co. Office.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA  
AND SEATTLEin connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE &  
ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
For VICTORIA and TACOMA via MANILA, KEELUNG,  
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MEXICO MARU" .... Capt. T. Yamaguchi ... Monday, 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with Wireless Apparatus.

Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "SHINKOKU MARU" .... Capt. .... Tuesday, 17th Aug., at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "DAIJIN MARU" .... Capt. K. Murakami .... Thursday, 19th Aug., at Noon.

S.S. "KAIDO MARU" .... Capt. Y. Yamamoto .... Thursday, 19th Aug., at Noon.

For ANPING and TAKOW via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. "SOSHU MARU" .... Capt. A. Kobayashi .... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via PAKHOI.

Steamer Captain Leaves

"KAIJO MARU" .... Imai Tsumi .... Saturday, 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

"DAIGI MARU" .... T. Konishi.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will stop at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,

Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIANSTEAMSHIP CO.  
LIMITED.MAIL  
TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA  
MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	23rd August	26th August, at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	13th September	17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Agents

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS  
TAKING CARGO OR THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
WITH TRANSHIPS AT CALCUTTA, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THEINDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.  
AND APCAR LTD.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
"SANGOLA" ....	18th August	A Steamer	Beginning of September.

For Freight and further particulars apply to:

DODWELL &amp; CO. LTD., Agents.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.  
S.S. "AMOSA" .... On or about 21st August.

For Freight and further particulars apply to:

DODWELL &amp; CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

S.S. BORNEO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar &amp; Balikpapan .... 17th Aug.

S.S. RICUON MARU, For Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama .... 1st Aug.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar &amp; Balikpapan .... 8th Sept.

S.S. BANRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama .... 11th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

DODWELL &amp; CO. LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 204.



**TYphoon Signals**  
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED  
FROM THE HONGKONG  
OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals and flags are on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godown, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises Ltd., Shikak and Y. O. Quarters, Lyman.

A CONE points upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE points upwards and to the right indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A CONE points upwards and to the left indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE points downwards and to the right indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE points downwards and to the left indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A CONE points downwards and to the right indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE points upwards and to the right indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

**URGENT SIGNALS.**

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made of the Water Police Station, and repeated by Harbour Office:-

SEVEN EXPLOSIVE ROCKS AT INTERVALS OF ONE SECOND.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

**NIGHT SIGNALS.**

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H. M. S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green Green, indicate that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicate that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III Signals will be accompanied by the Explosive Rocks, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being communicated by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be hoisted during the night.

**SUPPLIES OF OIL WARNINGS.**  
For the use of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at one of the following stations during the time of any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Grap. Hots. Aberdeen, Wagon. San Ki Wan. Stanley, Tai Kok. Cope. Colliery. She Tan Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further notice can always be given to Ocean Vessels on hoisting by signal, from the Lighthouses.

J. W. JEFFRIES.

Director.

**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Code Used: A1 A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

**ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.**

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
<b>KOWLOON</b>					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	(37' top) 72' 6"	19' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	811	72' 6"	19' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240	37' 6"	19' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	239	37' 6"	19' 6"	7' 6"	
<b>TAI-KO-KU-TU</b>					
Consortopolitan Dock	400	12	19'	7' 6"	
<b>ABERDEEN</b>					
Hoppe Dock	420	24'	19'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	323	24'	19'	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**

MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s. "Norway" left Singapore for this port on the 10th August, a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 13th August, at about daylight.

The C. P. R. Co.'s. "Montana" left Vancouver, B.C., on the 6th August, a.m.

**Other Vessels.**

The American & Oriental Line steamer "Madagascar" from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

The s.s. "Japan" from Calcutta, left Bangkok on the 6th August, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th August.

The s.s. "Dunera" sailed from Calcutta on the 7th August, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. "Chengko" left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on 4th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th Aug.

**Latest Advice.**

the Ben Line s.s. "Peninsular" from Middlesex, Leith and London left Singapore for this port on the 11th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th August.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. "Chengko" left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on 4th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th Aug.

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